REMARKS

Please note the fact that May 4, 2008, fell on a Sunday ensures that this paper is timely filed as of today, Monday, May 5, 2008.

Applicant and the undersigned are most grateful for the time and effort accorded the instant application by the Examiner. In the Office Action dated February 2, 2008, pending Claims 1, 2, 4-11 and 20-23 were rejected. Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20-22 are independent; the remaining claims are dependent. In response, Applicants have rewritten the independent claims. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejections presented in the outstanding Office Action in light of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

On April 24, 2008, Applicants representative conducted a telephone interview with the Examiner. Although the claims, the outstanding rejections, and the cited art were discussed, no agreement was reached. It was agreed, however, that Applicants would submit a written response for the Examiner's consideration.

It should be noted that Applicants have amended certain claims in this application. Applicants are not conceding in this application that those claims are not patentable over the art cited by the Examiner, as the present claim amendments are only for facilitating expeditious prosecution of the instant application. Applicants respectfully reserve the right to pursue these and other claims in one or more continuations and/or divisional patent applications. Applicants specifically state no amendment to any claim herein

should be construed as a disclaimer of any interest in or right to an equivalent of any element or feature of the amended claim.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 10-11 stand rejected under 35 USC § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Although Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's assertion, solely in an effort to expedite prosecution, Applicants have amended these claims to recite "a memory" in order to obviate this rejection. Therefore, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112:

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5 and 20-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections.

Specifically, the Examiner asserts that the term "re-input" in the phrase "incorrect character conversions that occur frequently during the re-input of text" is confusing. *Office Action*, pp. 3. Furthermore, the Examiner asserts that the phrase "using a tag set to add rewritten information" is confusing. *Id.* The Examiner asserts that terms such as "re-input" and "rewritten" do not fit with the rest of the claim. *Id.* Applicants respectfully disagree because clearly the instantly claimed invention is concerned with the rewriting and re-inputting of text and preventing errors during that process. The specification gives many examples, including specifically at Page 18, lines 3-14.

Solely in an effort to facilitate expeditious prosecution of the instant application, Applicant has amended certain independent claims to recite, *inter alia*, "providing error correction support for application data *written in a markup description language* that is to be *exchanged between computing devices*, said providing further comprising..." Claim 1 (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that this language clearly indicates that "rewritten" or "re-input" terms in the remainder of the claims now unambiguously indicate that it is during the exchange process, when markup description language may need to be converted and/or re-input (e.g. into a computing device), that the data error correction and prevention methods and systems of the instantly claimed invention are employed.

As a non-limiting example, a user attempting to "re-input" markup language data that has been printed out on paper and rendered ambiguous may utilize the instantly claimed invention to prevent errors that frequently occur during this process. Thus, Applicants maintain that the language was clear before and is certainly clear now and respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections. See *Specification*, pp. 18, lines 3-14.

Rejection of claims 1, 2, and 4-23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 1, 2, 4-11 and 20-23 stand rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,618,697 to Kantrowitz et al. (hereinafter Kantrowitz) in view of U.S. Patent 5,920,878 to DeMont (hereinafter DeMont).

The present invention broadly contemplates methods and systems that generally relate to markup text data error correction. In accordance with the present invention, errors and incorrect conversions that tend to occur during the re-input of text can be detected. Additional representative data can be added to the markup text data which represents and describes the data identified as being a source of error in future data text re-input. In accordance with the present invention, the additional representative data can be used to determine the original data that it represents, thus, enabling the prevention of common errors associated with markup text data re-input.

The cited art stands in contrast to the presently claimed invention. As best understood, Kantrowitz teaches a method for rule-based correction of spelling and grammar errors. *Kantrowitz*, Title. Aside from spelling and grammar error correction having nothing to do with the instantly claimed invention, Kantrowitz at the very least does not teach "providing error correction support *for application data written in a markup description language* that is to be *exchanged between computing devices*, said providing further comprising". Claim 1 (emphasis added). The remaining independent claims contain similar language. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections based on Kantrowitz.

Moreover, Applicants respectfully submit that DeMont, either alone or in any combination with Kantrowitz or the state of the art, is insufficient to render the instantly claimed invention obvious under 35 USC 103(a). As best understood DeMont teaches a method for hiding a binary encoded message in an electronic document by modulating the case of the characters in a case-insensitive markup language. *DeMont*, Title. Aside from

hiding binary encoded messages in an electronic document having nothing to do with the instantly claimed invention, DeMont at the very least does not teach "defining a tag set to prevent errors; using the tag set to add rewritten information" as the Examiner asserts. *Office Action*, pp. 5. In DeMont, the error correction is 1) different from the instantly claimed invention and 2) not employed to prevent errors during the re-input of markup description language.

Moreover, as noted above, the independent claims now recite, *inter alia*, "providing error correction support *for application data written in a markup description language* that is to be *exchanged between computing devices...*" Claim 1 (emphasis added). DeMont simply does not teach providing error support for re-inputting data written in markup description language. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 USC 103.

Applicant further respectfully submits that "[t]he Examiner must determine what is 'analogous prior art' for the purpose of analyzing the obviousness of the subject matter at issue." A prior art reference must either be in the Applicant's field of endeavor or be "reasonably pertinent to the particular problem" that the Applicant was concerned with in order to be relied upon as basis for rejecting an Applicant's claims. MPEP § 2141.01(a)(I). Applicant respectfully submits that the cited art is non-analogous art and thus the rejections under 35 USC 103 are improper.

Applicant would like to point out the subject matter of newly added claim 24 is also not taught or suggested by the cited art. Specifically, claim 24, which depends from

claim 1 above, and recites, *inter alia,* "wherein said application data written in a markup description language comprises *a character which has a shape so complicated that when produced by a low-resolution facsimile machine on paper, the image of the character appears solid and ambiguous*; and further wherein said tag set is used to prevent errors commonly associated with re-input of said character." (Claim 24) None of the cited art references contemplate, teach, or suggest the invention as set forth in claim 24. Therefore, it, as well as the other claims, should be immediately allowed.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20-22 are fully distinguishable over the applied art and are thus allowable. By virtue of dependence from Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20-22, it is thus also submitted that Claims 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 23 and 24 are also allowable at this juncture.
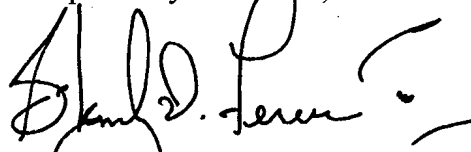
/

/

/

/

/

/

In summary, it is respectfully submitted that the instant application, including Claims 1, 2, 4-11 and 20-23, is presently in condition for allowance. Notice to the effect is hereby earnestly solicited. **Applicant also respectfully requests the courtesy of a telephone interview should the Examiner have any further issues with respect to this application.**

Respectfully submitted,

Stanley D. Ference III
Registration No. 33,879

Customer No. 35195
FERENCE & ASSOCIATES LLC
409 Broad Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15143
(412) 741-8400
(412) 741-9292 - Facsimile

Attorneys for Applicant